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New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The International Socialist Congres opened at Zurich with delegates from sixteen countries. == The Guion I ine steamer Alaska reached Queenstown after a perilous voyage. == Fire in the timber yards adjoining the Mersey docks caused a damage of almost a million dollars. --- It was officially denied that a treaty between Italy and Russia had been concluded.

Domestic - John Chew, a stable employe, was stabbed and killed by "Snip" Donovan, a discharged trainer at the Monmouth racetrack. Peculations amounting to \$800,000 from the Pacific Bank of San Francisco by the sons of Dr. McDonald kave been discovered. - Three persons were killed and eight seriously injured in a wreck on the Lake Shore Railroad. —— The first of the Iceland halibut fleet returned to Gloucester bringing a large fare .== The World's Fair gates were opened, but the attendance was small.

City and Suburban.-Two persons were killed and two severely shocked by lightning in Brook-- Hudson County's Grand Jury was at tacked by a Jersey City clergyman. —— A mother could not get at the bodies of her two children whom she saw lying dead five stories beneath her window. == Dr. McGlynn cele brated mass in public at Bath Beach.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 7: 3-8.

A pathetic incident in a West Side tenement house yesterday calls attention in a forcible way to the conditions under which some of the people who make up the population of this great city are compelled to live. Two little children pushed open the shutters of a window and tumbled to the yard below, and when their frantic mother went in search of them access to the yard, which was only possible through the cellar, was barred by the flooding of the cellar with sewage. This condition, it appears, had existed for some time, but the owners had refused to remedy it. Why the Health Board was not informed is not clear; but we were told not long ago that all tenement-houses were to be carefully inspected. How many more of them have their cellars filled with filthy water?

What will President Cleveland say in the message which he will transmit to the Congress he has called together in extraordinary session? It is possible that he may suggest a solution of the problem that makes an extra session necessary which will be satisfactory to men of all shades of opinion, and which will be promptly accepted by the members of both houses. But only the supersanguine can hope for this; it is one of the remotest of possibilities. The chances are that his message will merely precipitate a contest that will be long and bitter. Solutions of the question without number will no doubt be proposed. In fact, if current Washington reports may be accepted, not less than 100 bills on the subject will be introduced in the House alone, while the silver men are placing special reliance upon the action of the Senate. The session promises, therefore, to be a long one; that it will be fruitful no one can predict with confidence; that it will solve all the difficult and perplexing problems of the hour and restore confidence and prosperity to our financial and between the individual liberty which is not a business interests all hope.

THE TRIBUNE presents to its readers this morning a remarkably clear and interesting statement of the main facts involved in the great question to be considered by the Congress which meets in special session to-day. It is written by the Hon. William H. West, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. He traces the history of the coinage of gold and silver in this country, points out the fluctuations in the values of the two metals, and shows the absurdity and injustice of continuing the ratio established nearly sixty years ago, in view of the marked the friends of personal liberty and liberal ideas fall in the value of silver. Mr. West's letter is a valuable and lucid contribution to the current discussion of the silver question. The writer has much to say in answer to Senator Stewart's well-known arguments in favor of free coinage, and also comments on the recent address of the Silver Convention in Colorado. His criticism of Mr. Stewart will call renewed attention to the discussion of the silver question by the Nevada Senator and the Hon. Roswell G. Horr, which THE TRIBUNE has printed in pamphlet form.

Dr. Jenkins's plans regarding the detained nassengers of the Karamania were changed comewhat by the refusal of the workmen employed on the new observation building on

the immigrants, not so much because of their cert'nly. Their conservative idea of the exdread of cholera as because they feared the tent to which personal liberty ought to be inresults of being exposed to contagion and becoming subjects of detention themselves. Accordingly the "suspects" will be kept on Hoffman Island, instead of being transferred to Swinburne. No cases of disease have yet occurred, and of course as time passes the liability of the development of cholera decreases. The period of this disease is well known; if the passengers are all in good health five days after their arrival they can safely be pronounced free from cholera.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Congress meets under circumstances which are happily extraordinary in this country. The state of industry is one to which for the past thirty years Americans have not been accustomed. Nor has there been any other time since the close of the Civil War when the monetary condition was as trying as it is now Thus, since the Republican party was charged with the Government, a midsummer session has been made necessary only once, by the emergency of rebellion, and it was thirty-two years ago yesterday since that session ended.

All will earnestly desire that this session may bring practical relief. But whatever good it may be able to do, it is at least certain that more good might have been done by proper action at an earlier date, before industries and exchanges had been disorganized. It cannot be said that the necessity for Congressional action could not be anticipated. It was foreseen by Mr. Cleveland during the last winter's session, when he besought his friends in Congress to act at once. It was clearly foreseen by President Cleveland after his inauguration. when he made known his intention not to call an extra session until September, on the ground that the people would by that time have a needed "object lesson." The lesson has come sooner, and there has been more of it than he expected. But if it was in truth necessary, if there was no chance of getting proper action without all the loss and suffering now witnessed, the country must charge it all to one expense account-the cost of educating those whose votes prevailed last November.

Hopes of speedy relief at the hands of Congress are somewhat chilled by the accounts which Democrat'c journals give of the temper of members. Thus a dispatch to "The New-York Sun" describes the great gathering about the old Southern headquarters, the Metropolitan Hotel, in these words:

Strangely enough, in all the hubbub and bustle and pushing and crowding, wire-pulling and buttonholing, not a word has been heard about the great financial crisis that has compelled the calling together of these sweating states men for the purpose of charting remedial legis after he had been in town twenty-four hours, that the people of the East would be surprised if they should know that the groups of men standing about the hotels engaged in carnest conversation were di cussing, not the financial problem, but the question of the distribution of the loaves and fishes. he, "I know that my constituents in New-York City think that these men are gathered in Washington, eagerly and anxiously discussing the question how the money question can be settled and at once. know that they are talking of nothing but the crum! of patronage, for among a score of men who have called upon me since I have been in town, not one has said anything except to ask me how I stand with regard to the selection of Tom. Dick or Harry as one of the officials of the House."

This is not a novel revelation, though rather disheartening. For many years the party now in power has been described, even by some of its adherents, as "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder," and it has shown more intensity of feeling about the offices than about the laws to be enacted. Because of its absorbing interest in partisanship and the spoils, it has never been able to attend to public business efficiently, and its members of Congress have too often seemed to care more for votes in their States or districts next time than for the welfare of the country. But for men of such a habit of mind this is a most unfortunate time. It will be their ruin and the ruin of their party if they do not rise above their accustomed selves far enough to act with exceptional courage and wisdom, for nothing less will restore prosperity, and they will be judged by results

Many observers at Washington believe, from what they see of the disposition of the majority. that nothing can be done without a compromise. There are too many States and districts, it is said, in which the majority succeeded only through the aid of Populists, who kept separate candidates in the field the more willingly because their ideas were professedly favored quite as earnestly by the Democratic candidates. Without the men from these States and districts, it is argued, the majority will and it impossible to take any action. Precisely as THE TRIBUNE apprehended long ago, the Populists insist that all disasters are the result of refusal to adopt their notions, and they will not be ready to yield without a struggle the opportunity which business depression gives them of appealing to ignorance and prejudice against the "money power." Already it is plain that there will be needed unusual firmness and an unusual spirit of self-devotion among members, if a measure free from vicious and destructive features is to be passed. The TRIBUNE sincerely trusts that Senators and Representatives of all parties will rise to the occasion, and brushing aside all sectional and partisan differences, act solely and promptly for the best interests of the whole country.

SENATOR HILL ON LIBERTY. Senator Hill has been talking to the hopgrowers of central New-York of liberty, personal liberty. It is not always easy to determine while listening to a speaker discourse on this interesting theme whether or not he clearly discriminates between liberty and license, menace to the common weal and the individual liberty which is. Senatar Hill, however, allows his philosophy concerning liberty to teach by example. He points to the new excise law of this State as the outcome of a proper appreciation of the rights of the individual. "The present excise law," said the Senator, "after a remarkable contest of many years' duration, was finally enacted, and, although not a perfect measure, as it is the work of human hands, yet it is safe to say is moderate and practical and reasonably satisfactory to all interests. . . . The triumph of has been complete and overwhelming, and the

controversy which preceded its enactment." It is not stated in any report of the Senator's speech which we have seen that these observations provoked a smile, not to say ("great laughter"). But certainly that is what they were calculated to provoke. Every intelligent hop-picker who listened to him knows that" the friends of personal liberty and liberal point when they want to borrow. The dim ideas" who scored a triumph in the passage of the law in question were mostly those broadminded, unselfish patriots, the saltonkeepers of the State. Have not these persons a true and public-spirited conception of the radical

successful operation of the new law and the

popular approval which it evokes are a vindi-

cation of their position during the acrimonious

Hoffman Island to remain after the arrival of | difference between liberty and license? Why | hope to pay, irritates and angers the Populists dulged is expressed in the motto, "Too much whiskey is just enough." Thousands of citi- harm than anybody else by the fuss they zens of New-York, men of intelligence and have been making, and by their warfare character, were opposed to the bill and did their against the financial beliefs of mankind. Do best to secure its defeat. A number of the they realize, for example, what the lists of organization favored its passage. But then of publican Legislatures which passed excise bills in business should be most rarely unsuccessliberty and liberal ideas.

There is much in the address to the hoppickers which is well put and commendable. But the reference to the excise law is unfortunate. So long as he was Governor, Hill rarely missed an opportunity to do the rum power a good turn. This eulogy of an excise law which was passed by a Democratic Legislature in the face of much opposition was an obtrusion of partisanship in what obviously ought to have been a non-partisan speech. It will not be strange if those who read between the lines see in it an attempt on the Senator's part to make additional capital for himself among the saloonkeepers.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

The appointment by the President of Mr. E. Ellery Anderson to be Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway Company in place of Mr. H. F. Dimocke who declined to serve, has the merit of fitness at least, whatever may be said of it from the point of view of partisan politics as an adequate reward for party service. If President Cleveland meant by this appointment to measure his appreciation of Mr. Anderson's services in promoting his nomination or laboring for his election, he has exposed himself to criticism on the part net only of that gentleman's friends, but of many other impartial observers of current political events who are familiar with the story of what is known as the Anti-Snapper movement in this State. For, though Mr. Anderson was sometimes more energetic than discreet, it cannot be denied that he was the mainspring of the movement in opposition to the Tammany-ilill combination which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago. He was not only its leader, but was one of the very few concerned in it whose motives were not open to the suspicion of vulgar personal ambition. It may also be said of him that in the competition for official positions which followed the election and is still in progress, he has not appeared as a claimant or candidate. It may be, accordingly, that the President in appointing him to a position which affords small pay and little political distinction, but in which he is especially fitted to render conspicuous public service, has consulted the wishes of Mr. Anderson himself.

However that may be, the appointment is a good one. Mr. Anderson was the working member of the Pacific Railroad Investigating Commission of 1887. Through the whole period of the investigation he was painstaking and indefatigable; and he brought to the work professional skill, clear-sighted comprehension of details, unquestioned integrity and judicial impartiality which were of the greatest value. The knowledge which he then gained of the history of the corporation, its extensive ramifications, its methods and its operations, and its intricate relations with the communities it serves and the country it traverses, fit him in an unusual degree for a position in which he will represent in the Board of Directors the interests of the company's largest creditor. The term for which he is appointed will cover the most important period in the history of the company since the completion of the road. During the next two years the question of the settlement of the debt to the Government, now amounting to about \$50,000,000, must be finally disposed of. About \$33,000,000 of this is the original debt secured by second But even in that condition such a rise could hardly The subject has been before Congress in one form and another for twenty years. From 1883 to 1888 it was brought into unusual prominence by the determined efforts of a speculative combination to force the company to a receivership. The investigation in which Mr. Anderson took so prominent a part marked the end of the great raid.

The debt begins to mature in 1896, and, of course, cannot be paid. Government must either foreclose its second mortgage, paying off some \$33,000,000 first mortgages and taking pos-es-ion of the original roads which are now mere fragments of the system, or must grant an extension on long time at a low rate of interest. It is one of the most serious questions with which Mr. Cleveland's Administration will have to deal. It involves a very large sum of money. The Union and Central Pacific roads have made repeated efforts to reach some terms of accommodation with the Government -notably during Mr. Charles Francis Adams's presidency of the Union Pacific, when the passage of a three-per-cent refunding bill was defeated once or twice by the filibustering of its opponents in the House. Neither of the companies seems now to be moving in the matter: both doubtless taking the view that it rests with the Government, which has so much at stake, to initiate negotiations. It is not likely that either one would now accept in the changed conditions a proposition to refund at 3 per cent. A bill is now pending in the Senate to refer the whole subject to a commission with full power to fix upon definite terms of settlement. A renewal at 2 per cent, which is the highest rate that has been proposed since the defeat of the three-per-cent bill in 1888, would be advantageous to the companies and at the same time make the Government sure of payment of the debt. The appointment of Mr. Anderson as Government Director indicates that President Cleveland still favors, as he did during his last Administration, a settlement of the whole question upon terms that will be fair to the debtor companies and just to the Government.

THE WEST DAMAGING THE WEST. When Governor Waite, of Colorado, by way of accounting for his blood-to-the-bridle effusion at Denver, said he meant "to scare the East to death" he spoke right out in meeting. The ideas which, as every reader of Populist speeches and papers is aware, have been at the bottom of some voting and a great deal of talk in the West found utterance through the lips of this extraordinary Governor. The East is hated, as a thrifty lender only can be hated by the borrower who cannot pay. It adds to the intensity of the batred that Eastern capital has built railroads, opened mines, made farms possible, created cities, and so has given to the West a great part of the opportunities and assets to which its good people consciousness that they owe to the Eastern lender, not only the current indebtedness which convenient to pay, but also a great it is not part of the property exhibited as security for loans, and altogether more than they can ever

beyond expression. But if our Western friends would only think of it, they are doing themselves more

leading reform organizations of the State were failures mean? The Western States had about arrayed against it, while not a single reform a third of the population, according to the census of 1890, counting the States west of course these citizens and these reform agencies the Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio line. which enjoy the general confidence are to be They are the most rapidly growing States, and whistled down the wind-along with the Re- therefore should be those in which ventures that Governor Hill vetoed-as foes of personal ful, because mere increase in population and trade ought to pull through a large share of those who, in less favoring circumstances, might be submerged in competition. Yet what is the proportion of failures at the West? In the second quarter of 1893, out of 3,170 failures in the country 1,577, or about half, were in the Western States, according to Bradstreet's statement, which includes, however, Kentucky and Missouri as Western States. After allowing for the failures in those States not exactly known, the number in the Western States proper would still be much in excess of a third. Instead of a smaller number in proportion to population than the rest of the country, these States had a larger proportion. But at that time Governor Waite had not entered upon his brilliant campaign to scare the East to death. In one week, out of 537 failures reported, no less than 332 were in the States classified by Bradstreet's as Western, leaving only 195 for nearly two-thirds of the population-141 for the Eastern and Middle States and 37 for the Sathern. In the three weeks ending July 20 the whole number of failures was 1.244, and 741 of these, much more than half, were in the Western States with Kentucky and Missouri included in that classification. More than half, at all events, were in States embracing a third of the population, in which rapid growth should make failures less numerous than elsewhere. The Eastern and Middle States, which were to be scared to death, reported only 361 failures, less than their proportion, and the South with 142 reported con-

siderably less than its proportion. What the Populists of the West have really been doing is simply this: Insisting upon false theories which are hostile to the welfare of every enterprising business man or competent banker, they have been ruining the banks and business men of the West as far as they could. The cautious and thrifty inhabitants of the West have been alarmed by the talk of their own Governors and newspapers, and have withdrawn millions of their sayings from banks. The enterprising men who have large commercial and banking obligations at the East, with reason to hope in ordinary circumstances that they can get whatever credit they require, suddenly find that the crazy utterances of Western politicians have destroyed that credit, and rendered all capitalists of the world unwilling to loan the sums necessary for the payment of Western obligations. For that reason and no other the West is having far more than its proportion of failures. Its own war upon rights of property, and its own support of reckless and dishonest demagogues, have brought ruin upon many Western in-

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

In the stock market there has been a great ecovery the past week. The same railroad lowest point averaged \$45.93 at the close of the week, a rise of \$1.22 per share, and the same trust stocks which sold at \$42.28 on Monday closed at \$46.29, an average rise of \$4.01 per tight money, the failure of many banks and firms, some of them important, the complete dismercial cities, and a more general closing of manufacturing establishments than has been witnessed for many years. A great rise in stocks the market was heavily oversold, and that was plainly its condition. Perhaps never has a campaign against shorts been more argently invited. of gold. Shrewd men realize that the advance in some stocks has been more than enough already to cause new realizing sales, so that the market will get overloaded still further. With business shrinking and mills closing, there are always many who wait for a rally only to sell.

But the campaign against shorts was well directed and successful. It is whispered about the Street that more than half the gold on the way, said to be \$12,000,000 or more, was really borrowed for sixty or ninety days on securities used as collateral. In support it is said that imports exceeded exports of merchandise in July, and American securities sold by foreigners exceeded securities bought, so that the gold sent must have been borrowed in some form. But a kind of borrowing always takes place when crops are beginning to move freely; bills for large amounts are drawn against products yet to be forwarded. The sharp rise in freight rates indicates that the quantity of products contracted to be shipped since the recent fall in prices has been unusually large, and it is presumable that bills drawn against such products have been correspondingly large. whatever the cause of gold imports, the movement has powerfully affected the temper of speculation, perhaps more than the actual gold will affect the setual money markets. About lorns on call there has been little trouble, but commercial loans are as hard to get as ever, particularly as such borrowers mostly want tangible currency, and not mere bank credits, and, though as much as 3 per cent has been nucleis and treasurer of the Pastel Club. He is a busy man, as may be imagined, yet not so busy as to be unable to retain the regard of a large group of friends and admirers.

Father Vince the actual correspondingly largeare dear to an artist's heart. He is an Associate of the National Academy of Design; he as taken the Hallgarten and Blark prizes of the Academy, and has received a mention honorable from the recent Paris Exposition. He is a member of the Society of American Artists, a member of the American Water Color Society and the Water Color Club. He is an Associate of the National Academy of Design; he as a taken the Hallgarten and Blark prizes of the Academy, and has received a mention honorable from the recent Paris Exposition. He is an member of the Society of American Water Color Club, and member and treasurer of the Pastel Club. He is a busy man, as may be imagined, yet not so busy as to be unable to retain the regard of a large group of friends and admirers.

Exther Vince the actual conservation of the American Water Color Club. He is a new sociate of the National Academy of Design; he are to an artist's heart. He is an Associate of the National Academy of Design; he are to an artist's heart. He is an Associate of the National Academy of Design; he are to an artist's heart. He is an Associate of the National Academy of Design; he are to an artist's heart. He is an Associate of the National Academy of Design; he are to an artist's heart. He is an Associate of the American Associate of the National Academy of Design to the American Associate of the National Academy of Design; he are to an artist's heart cases for bills, many employers of labor are

unable to get them. It is asserted that the Treasury is doing all that it can to supply currency to those who need Yet on Saturday the Secretary reported \$14,208,285 legal-tender notes on hand in excess of currency certificates outstanding, and it is plain enough that it notes had been paid through clearing houses, instead of gold, for some time past, the Treasury would held less in legal tenders, and there would be less lack of notes in circulation. The banks here hold only about \$23,000,000 legal tenders, and as there are in circulation somewhere about \$78,000,000 of \$1,660, \$500 and \$100 notes, not available for ordinary purposes, it is easy to imagine that of the notes most needed the banks may have but few. With the Treasury keeping notes, and the savings banks all over the country holding them, and the millions of depositors who have drawn deposits hoarding them, the scarcity is not surprising. The emergency has even brought about some increase in the use of standard silver

dollars. Larger exports have been wonderfully belowd by the forced liquidation of gigantic speculations, which Chicago banks have been carrying so long at the cost of the whole West, that many becau to imagine the speculators must own the banks. The smash in wheat comes just in time to make a bad market for Western producers, who have new grain to sell, and the lowest prices ever known were made both here and at Chicago. Then followed the smash of the pork ring, with four or five failures supposed to be for a million or more each, and the fall of 45 per cent in hor products brought out foreign buying, which would have helped the country much more months ago. Here the fall was not so great, and subsequent recovery leaves wheat and corn a little higher than a week ago, with pork \$3 per barrel lower, lard 73 cents per 100 pounds and dres ed hogs 37 cents lower. Cotton fell over three-sixteentlis, present but visible stocks of American here and abroad

the last two years, and but slightly more than in

Things have gone so far that neither the tardy session of Congress nor the long-deferred imports of gold and crushing of speculative combinations can now produce as good an effect as might have resulted months ago. When mines have stopped and have been flooded, when mills have stopped and their hands have been scattered, neither an act of Congress nor a shipload of gold could start all the wheels again in a single day or week. It is not necessary, ror is it pleasant, to dwell upon the stopping of works by the hundred, of which details have burdened daily dispatches. In the iron industry alone "The American Manufacturer" enumerates forty establishments which have either stopped wholly during the week or discharged a large proportion of their hands. Shipments of boots and shoes from the East, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," for four weeks past have been 25 per cent less than last year, which, if it represents the change in other sections, implies loss of work for about 50,000 people. Sales of wool for three months since new wool began to come forward have been, at the chief cities, 38,112,226 pounds, against 80,514,700 pounds for the same three months last year, and 60,964,680 pounds in 1891. and in this industry over 200,000 hands were busy last year. Many of the cotton mills have stopped, many of the silk, hosiery and knit goods works, and in hats, gloves, watches and glass the stoppages cover a considerable share of the usual

The distribution of goods to consumers has not shrunk in like proportion, as is natural, not many wage-earners having been without wages very long. The aggregate earnings of seventy-three rulroads the first week, seventy-six the second, seventy-nine the third, and twenty-one roads the fourth week of July were \$24,370,783, against \$25,983,035 last year, a decrease of 6.2 per cent, but the tonnage is largely of breadstuffs, cattle, coal, lumber, and other such products, of which consumption changes but moderately. The shrinkage in imports at New-York, about 9 per cent in July and \$6,254,000, or 37 per cent, last week, indicates decreasing demand for materials and other foreign products while the increase of \$2,300,000 in exports from New-York in July is encouraging. The exchanges through all clearing houses outside New-York in July were 15 per cent less than last year, making the total for that month smaller than in any other July for four years, the shrinkage being 8.7 per cent at the East, 17.5 per cent at the South and 21.3 per cent at the West. Last week the decrease was over 15 per cent. If Congress has any remedy to apply for the partial paralysis of industry and of exchanges, it ought to make no unnecessary delay.

The Democratic powers that be in Brooklyn have exaggerated notions of their ability to compass their ends, based on the phenomenal majority by which they carried the city last year. They are in a fair way to find that estimates based upon the result last November are widely misleading, if they hazard the renomination of Mayor Roody. There is reason to believe that the moral sentiment of the people has been thoroughly aroused by the lawless and shameless acts of the ring and gang, and that the voters are looking eagerly for the day of reckoping.

The solicitude felt by certair, eminent Democrats regarding the health of certain other eminent Democrats just now is exceedingly touching.

It seems exceedingly improbable that the mystery surrounding the fate of the steamship Naronic will ever be solved. In the months which have clapsed since she was given up for lost not a particle of evidence has come to hand throwing light upon the unknown disaster which sent her and all on board to the bottom of the Atlantic. The British Board of Trade has carefully examined all the theories suggested, and has finally come to the conclusion that it is confronted with an unsolved mystery. The Naronic is known to have been what sailors call a "great roller." It is the belief of some senfaring folk that, owing perhaps to the way in which her cargo was disposed, in a heavy gale she rolled so far that it was impossible for her to right herself-that, in fact, she rolled completely over and went down with all her company before a single man had a chance to save himself. This is at least a possible explanation of the mystery. The fate of the Victoria shows how it is possible for a big ship to go down quickly with many souls, even when assistance is close at hand.

PERSONAL.

memory of Barney Hughes, was unveiled at Elm-wood Cemetery, Memphis, recently. Hughes began life as a printer, but finding this an uncongenial pursuit he entered and achieved distinction in the field of telegraphy. He is the first who by touchheld of telegraphy. He is the first who by touching his tongue to the broken wire could "take" the interrupted message. For a time he was chief telegrapher in General Bragg's army. He identified himself with the fortunes of the South in her struggle, and on one or more fields was complimented for distinguished services. After the war he assisted in establishing the overland telegraph line to Salt Lake City, and was the first man to operate a telegraph line from that far Western

Count Crispl. ex-Premier of Italy, is again ill. For several weeks he has been a patient in ovely villa, Lina, near Naples. The Countess and the statesman's daughter are his devoted attend-ants. He has been obliged to give up all attention to politics for the present.

Among the younger American artists who have von fame and already have established reputations is Irving R. Wiles, who, although only thirtytwo years of age, has already been the recipient of many of the honors which

as much as 3 per cent has been paid in some | Father Vinez, the eminent Cuban meteorologist who died at Hayana July 23, was a practical optician and mechanic. He managed and repaired his own machinery, observed, made his notes and wrote his report to the societies with which he was in correspondence, all by himself. His published work on hurricanes contains observations extend-ing over many years. Its scientific value is recog-nized by the highest authorities.

Daniel McGary, Editor of "The Houston Evening Age," is one of the Nestors of Texas journalism. His little "Evening Age" has been printed in Houston for twenty-two years, and has outlived in that time some thirty different contemporaries. "The Age" does not print an average of three col-muns of original matter per day, but it is one of the hest quoted papers in the state. Metisry knows Texas and Texans as no other editor in the State, and he is one of the freest lances that ever wielded

HAWAHAN BONDS AT PAR.

The Provisional leaders in Honolulu are much wrought up over the reports that the Government in a bad way for funds. It is not fair fighting for the enemies of the Provisional Government to make the charges of financial weakness which they have done, for they give no proof. When the bonds of a ration are selling at par, as those of Hawaii are to-day, it cannot be regarded as distressed for problem.

ALREADY GREATER THAN THOSE OF PARIS.

From The Chicago Journal.

As a matter of fact, the receipts of the Columbian Exposition from admissions and concessions for the first three months of the season equal, if they do not exceed, those of the Paris Exposition for the entire six months.

THE REAL CAUSE OF IT ALL. THE REAL CAUSE OF IT ALL.

John C. Freund in The Doigsville Herald.

Can any sane man believe that the purchase of four millions of silver a month, backed by the credit of the United States, can be responsible for the present condition of finances and business, and for a shrinkage in values of thousands of millions of dollars? The real reason is that the great world of capital believes that the Democrats will enact the free coinage of silver, rob every creditor in the country, and add to the injustice and ruin by a general destruction of our home industries through duction of Free Trade.

Then and now!

Then and now! former prosperity, alas! for our present days of distress and trial. But when in the history of these United States did the Democrats ever bring anything upon the country but misery and disaster?

SUNDAY AT THE BEACHES.

MANY BATHERS AT CONEY ISLAND-LAWS AUDIENCES HEAR SOUSA'S BAND AT MANHATTAN.

The usual large Sunday crowd visited Coney Island rhe usual intermediate was much too warm too comfort, yet the / reets were thronged with people all the afternoon. The number of bathers exceeded that of any previous day, this season. The diffe Chief McKane's order to close up until after the convention of the firemen seems to have been only little game to console some victim who had been fleeced by the gang of swindlers, who are now reading the richest harvest ever gathered in this richeld. The people were good-natured and orderly, and stayed until late at night, making the day one of fleeced by the gang of swindlers, who are now the best paying ones this season.

At Brighton and Manhattan beaches the number of visitors was about the same as on last Sunday, and all were welcomed by the hotel managers. At the Manhattan yesterday afternoon and evening Source Band was listened to by a large audience, and the special numbers on the programme were hearth applanded. All is not lovely in musical affairs the World's Fair. Criticisms in the daily press have become almost ficrce at times. "The Chicas-Herald" said on Thursday last: "These remainin-bands combined draw about as many people to the stands in a week as Sousa used to play to every afternoon."

stands in a week as Sousa used to play to every afternoon."

There were large crowds at Canarsie and Rockaway Peach yesterday. Most of the attractions were wall patronized, and the proprietors of the resorts expressed themselves as well pleased with the day's pressed themselves as well pleased with the day's receipts. The police had little to do except rescue lost children, direct the crowds to the railway stations and see that no one was injured in the crush. The water, both on the ocean side and in Jamaica Bay, was in splendid condition for bathing. The life guards on the ocean side had to go out several times, but in each case braught the venturesome swimmer safely to bore. The usual afternoon and evening concert was a ven at Canarske. All the buildings were illuminated in the evening. The cold wind which sprang up at sundown sent the greater part of the crowd at Rockaway Beach home on the carrier trains, although many remained until the later ones.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Previously acknowledged
Fair held by the Twins and Tommy
Mrs. William James. Southampton, L. I.
Band of Workers (young girls), Newport, R. I.
Friends in the First Baptist Church, Newport,
G. A. Munn.
Contribution by the Pre-byterian Church,
Bridgehampton, N. Y.
Arlington Dramatic Club, East Orange, N. J. 810,214 B 25 00 Allington of the Referenced Church Sunday-school, New-Paltz, N. Y. W. W. Hartford, Conn.
"The Browning" man's Auxiliary of Trinity Church, Cranford,

R. Woman's Auxiliary of Trinity Church, Crasford, N. J. W. P. M. Roderle B. Earnes Hattie L. Baines. Goodrich Branes Cash on train
Part proceeds of a fair held on the lawn of the Howell House, Quogue, L. I. Thursday, July 27, by the following ialies: Mrs. M. Hollins, Mrs. L. K. Lyon, Mrs. L. T. Howes, Mrs. G. Murraille, Mrs. George Puinam Smith, Miss Howel, Miss Helan, Miss Comstork, Miss Howel, Miss Leveridge, Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, ir., Mrs. Walter, Carr, Mrs. E. S. Thurston, Mrs. Dawild Jackson, Mrs. J. Young, Miss Holins, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. L. V. Porrgem and others.

Proceeds of parior entertainment given last Thursday at No. 159 Rutledge, E. Brooklyn, by Anna May Hill and Lida Nichols, assisted by the following children, between five and thirteen years of age: Neille Hill, Lillian Barlow, Grace and May Dempsey, Emma McNamara, Irma Brion, Elsie and Grace Leonori.

112 4

Leonori
A. W. C.
I. B. O.
"A. W. E."
"Trottle and Teddy" Total August 5, 1893. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A club of nine girls calling themselves

August 2, and as the result we inclose fifty dol-lars (\$50) for the Fresh-Air Fund. Sent by Alta Constantine, Amy Hull, Etta Parker, Hattie Grinnell, Lucile Kelsey, Margaret Stevens, May Elliot, Sadie Bacon, BESSIE BACON, Secretary, Clinton, Conn., August 4, 1893.

"Brownies" have been at work for one year and

half preparing articles for a fair which was held

DR. MIGLYNN SAYS MASS IN PUBLIC.

THE LITTLE CHURCH OF ST. FINIBAR AT BATH

For the first time since his reconciliation with head of the Catholic Church the Rev. Dr. Mo-Glynn yesterday officiated in public at low mass, in the Church of St. Finibar, at Bath Beach, L. L. The attendance was unusually large, and this was due in a measure to the presence of friends, who rejoiced over the victory gained by their beloved priest. Dr. McGlynn received permission not long ago from Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, to say mass for one month in public in the Church of St. Fintbar at Bath Beach. Dr. McGlynn is occupying a cottage at Bath Beach, and he is consequently A handsome granite sarcophagus, erected to the parish of St. Finibar. The priest of the parish is the Rev. H. B. Ward, who was formerly associated with the Rev. Dr. Malone in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul.

The seating capacity of the church is 300, a personal demonstration of approval of Dr. Mc-Glynn's reinstatement was expected, 200 camp stools were placed in the church. The early trains

stools were placed in the church. The early trains on the West End Railroad brought many of the St. Stephen's parishioners and many members of the Anti-Poverty Society.

At 7:30 o'clock Dr. McGlynn celebrated low mass. The church was filled and not a vacant seat was visible. After mass many persons waited and shook hands with the restored priest, and he seemed gratified that the friends who had supported him in adversity were present at what was practically a reunion of priest and people.

At 10:30 o'clock the Rev. H. B. Ward celebrated low mass. There were about 300 persons present it is probable that Dr. McGlynn will officiate at high mass on next Sunday morning.

A MEDICAL CONGRESS POSTPONED

The Secretary-General of the Eleventh International Medical Congress, which was to have been held in Rome on September 24, telegraphs from Genoa that the Congress has been postponed to April, 1894.

RETURN OF PROFESSOR E. E. BARNARD. Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Lick Observa

tory, who has been in Europe for several weeks, returned on the Umbria with his wife, and came ashore yesterday morning. They will leave town for California to-morrow, stopping at Chicago of the way. Professor Barnard visited many of the astronomical observatories of the Old World and was received with marked attention in London, Cambridge, Paris, Juvissy, Mendon, Berlis, Vienna, Milan, Heidelberg and elsewhere. Shortly before crossing into Ireland, to embark at Queens town, he and Mrs. Barnard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie at Cheny Castle. Protessor Barnard brings with him the gold medal, founded by Lalande, and awarded to him by the
Paris Academy of Sciences for his discovery of
the fifth satellite of Jupiter last autumn. His
photographs of the Milky Way excited enthusiastic admiration abroad, in well-informed circles.
When Prosper Henry, one of the two brothers
attached to the Paris Observatory, who are distinguished as astronomical photographers, inspected these pictures, he exclaimed with delight,
"Magnificent! I will now shut up my camera." town, he and Mrs. Barnard were the guests of

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL CLOSED. Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 6.-The second session of

the Catholic Summer School of America was formally closed this morning with high mass in St. John's Church. The celebrant was the Rev. Mr Walsh, of Albany. The Rev. John Talbot Smith was to have preached this morning, but he was unable to be present, and his place was filled by the Rev. William Livingston, of Troy. As it was the Feast of the Transfiguration, he chose for his subject "The Divinity of Christ," and for his text 'And He was transfigured before them and His face did shine as the sun and His garments became white as snow."

said: "If there be one dogma of our faith to which this Gospel points more than another, it is to the belief in the divinity of Christ. The Catholic Church guards that belief to-day against all modern unbelief. It is her cornerstone but Christ is her founder, and a church founded by mere man must be human while a church founded by a god must be divine. The belief in the divinity of Jesus is the centre and soul of her life. He is the institutor of her sacraments. Therefore she adores and worships Him in the Sacrament of the Eucharist since He Himself consecrated the bread and wine."

GIVES A FARM TO A SEMINARY.

Gettysburg, Penn., Aug. 6 (Special).-Mrs. Saral Berlin, this county, who recently deeded a fine to the Home Missionary Board of the Lutheran Gen-eral Synod, has given a farm in Dover Township,